

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A method of producing a laminate
which comprises the step (1) of forming, on each of two conductive materials, an adhesive resin layer by an electrodeposition step with a cationic electrodepositable adhesive composition comprising a cationic resin composition and the step (2) of joining the adhesive resin layer on each conductive material as obtained in the step (1) to each side of a functional material.
2. (Original) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 1,
wherein the cationic electrodepositable adhesive composition is substantially incapable of generating any volatile component in the step of heating for curing.
3. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 1
~~or 2,~~
wherein the cationic resin composition is an unsaturated bond-containing gone.
4. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~
claim 1 ~~to 3,~~
wherein the cationic resin composition is one allowing the formation, in the adhesive resin layer, of such chemical species activated by the electrode reaction caused by voltage application in the electrodeposition step as can promote the progress of the curing reaction.
5. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~
claim 1 ~~to 4,~~
wherein the cationic resin composition is a sulfonium group- and propargyl group-
containing one.
6. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~
claim 1 ~~to 5,~~

wherein the cationic resin composition has a sulfonium group content of 5 to 400 millimoles, a propargyl group content of 10 to 495 millimoles, and a total content of sulfonium and propargyl groups of not more than 500 millimoles, per 100 g of the solid matter in the cationic resin composition.

7. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~ claim 1 ~~to 6~~,

wherein the cationic resin composition has a sulfonium group content of 5 to 250 millimoles, a propargyl group content of 20 to 395 millimoles, and a total content of sulfonium and propargyl groups of not more than 400 millimoles, per 100 g of the solid matter in the cationic resin composition.

8. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~ claim 1 ~~to 7~~,

wherein the cationic resin composition has an epoxy resin as a skeleton.

9. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~ claim 1 ~~to 8~~,

wherein the epoxy resin is a novolak cresol epoxy resin or novolak phenol epoxy resin and has a number average molecular weight of 700 to 5,000.

10. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~ claim 1 ~~to 9~~,

which comprises a step of drying between the step (1) and step (2).

11. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~ claim 1 ~~to 10~~,

wherein the step (2) comprises a step of adhesion with heating and a step of curing by heating.

12. (Currently Amended) The method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~ claim 1 ~~to 11~~,

wherein the functional material is made of an organic or inorganic material.

13. (Currently Amended) A laminate obtained by the method of producing a laminate according to ~~any of~~ claim 1 ~~to 12~~.

14. (New) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 2,
wherein the cationic resin composition is an unsaturated ~~bon~~-containing gone.

15. (New) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 2,
wherein the cationic resin composition is one allowing the formation, in the adhesive resin layer, of such chemical species activated by the electrode reaction caused by voltage application in the electrodeposition step as can promote the progress of the curing reaction.

16. (New) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 3,
wherein the cationic resin composition is one allowing the formation, in the adhesive resin layer, of such chemical species activated by the electrode reaction caused by voltage application in the electrodeposition step as can promote the progress of the curing reaction.

17. (New) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 2,
wherein the cationic resin composition is a sulfonium group- and propargyl group-containing one.

18. (New) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 3,
wherein the cationic resin composition is a sulfonium group- and propargyl group-containing one.

19. (New) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 4,
wherein the cationic resin composition is a sulfonium group- and propargyl group-containing one.

20. (New) The method of producing a laminate according to claim 1, wherein the cationic resin composition has a sulfonium group content of 5 to 400 millimoles, a propargyl group content of 10 to 495 millimoles, and a total content of sulfonium and propargyl groups of not more than 500 millimoles, per 100 g of the solid matter in the cationic resin composition.